

Spanish Utility Model Application no. 163421.

Classification: E 04 F.

[etc.etc.]

A patent application document, for a UTILITY MODEL, for 20 years, for:

(Title:) Irregular plates or tiles, to imitate stone.

Applicant: Mr. Luis Miguel Mancebo Lazaro-Carrasco,
of Spanish nationality, residing at Avenida Donostiarra no. 13, Madrid.

The subject sought to be protected by the present Application as novel and patentable is a method of fabrication of decorative plates or tiles; wherewith more particularly the object of the invention is to provide

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individual decorative elements intended to be used together to cover or occupy panels, interior or exterior walls, or all manner of other surfaces.

The purpose of the invention is to produce pieces which can be adhesively bonded to a support such as a panel, or to a fixed surface such as a wall, where they perfectly imitate the visible parts of rocks (e.g. granite rocks), creating the impression that the structure is comprised of real rock.

In many cases it is possible that such imitations will be preferred to real rock, because there is control over the color, texture, and appearance -- in contrast to the situation with real rocks, which can be worked into the desired dimensions and shape but cannot be [readily] processed to change their inherent properties such as color, texture, pattern of striations, etc. Thus the control [over these characteristics in the case of real rocks] is reduced to a matter of selection, which makes the task much more difficult.

With the method according to the present Application one can imitate any class or type of rock, including ordinary architectural stone, granite, limestone, [etc. -- remainder of line illegible].

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The appearance can be modified as desired, to provide a granular structure, a honeycomb structure, areas of discoloration or fading, brown patches, rust, verdigris, etc., with great verisimilitude.

Also, one may achieve imitations of ashlar stonemasonry (regularized rectangular or square stone facing), where it is known that in many cases even real rock is employed only as a surface

facing, to exploit its external appearance.

[The inventive method] essentially consists of subjecting a mass of powder, sawdust, or small fragments of cork, along with an agglomerant agent of substantial stability and strength, to an operation of molding in a mold, at a pressure sufficient to yield compaction which enables smooth surfaces in the molded pieces. In this molding operation to consolidate the mass, one can confer a desired shape and form on the pieces (e.g. rectangular, square, or irregular, depending on the type and class of stone one is imitating).

The pieces may also be obtained by carving or other direct working on sheets of natural cork, which preferably have previously been subjected to a

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hardening process. The carving or other working serves to form the pieces into the dimensions and shapes required for the given application. [As an alternative to natural cork,] one may also use a cork agglomerate.

The pieces [formed as described] are then subjected, on their surfaces which will ultimately be visible, to an operation of painting (following the necessary preparation for the painting); this confers on them the desired color, texture, striation, etc.

The coating materials used for the painting are preferably those which leave a coating which is hard and tough, e.g. a plastic which resists scratching with a sharp instrument.

The pieces may then be further treated for decorative effect, if necessary, to produce [the appearance of] brown patches, green patches, verdigris, rust, moss, patinated areas, or the like; or to impose a desired pattern or design.

In the accompanying drawings, provided only for the purpose of example, one of the described pieces is illustrated.

Fig. 1 is a lateral view;

Fig. 2 is a plan view; and

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Fig. 3 is an example of disposition [of the pieces].

The described pieces are adhesively fastened via their surface intended therefor, to a wall, fireplace, chimney, panels, or planking, for covering interior surfaces, furniture, or the like. The pieces may be disposed in regular and ordered fashion, as e.g. in rectangular (ashlar) stone facing, or alternatively in a random capricious disposition in imitation of walls with projecting stones.

Finally, the pieces have applied over them a protective and insulating layer of varnish or the

like which preserves their appearance and facilitates appropriate cleaning.

These pieces are very lightweight and therefore they may be advantageously adhesively mounted, to wood floors, using a suitable mastic, or to walls and ceilings with the use of plaster or cement. Further, they are quite strong, hence they have a very long ("unlimited") service life, which may give rise to novel applications.

The described subject of the invention can be modified in

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secondary manners without departing from the essential features which characterize the invention; and such modifications, regardless of their surrounding or motivating circumstances, are included within the scope of this Application.

Note:

The object of the Application having been sufficiently described, what is claimed as novel and patentable is the following:

Claims:

1. Irregular plates or tiles, in imitation of stone; characterized in that
 - a mass of powder, sawdust, or small fragments of cork, along with an agglomerant agent, is subjected to an operation of molding in a mold suited for formation of pieces of the size and shape required, having at least one part [of the shape of each piece] of a smooth surface consistency;
 - the pieces after having been formed are subjected to a preparation process prior to a painting operation, which [preparation] is comprised of producing, by means of a paste, a granular or rough texture to model the type of rock being imitated;

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- following which a coloration, striated pattern, grain pattern, variegated pattern, or the like is applied, by means of paint or the like;
- then the pieces which have been fabricated are dried;
- following which the pieces are ready to be applied by adhesive bonding of their smooth surfaces to the floor, wall, or the like, to form a decorative panel; and
- after having been so emplaced, the pieces are given a layer of protective and insulating varnish or the like.

2. Irregular plates or tiles, in imitation of stone, according to the preceding claim; characterized in that they are comprised of or derived from natural or composite cork which, prior to the operation of coating and coloration, is subjected to a layer which has or is caused to have a bas-relief, following which the above-described sequence of operations is continued.

3. Irregular plates or tiles, in imitation of stone, [as disclosed in the Specification and drawings].

[The invention] has been thus described and claimed in the present patent application document consisting of eight sheets with typing on one side of each sheet, and has been illustrated with the accompanying drawings.

[Translator's note: Missing lines, relating to execution and filing of the Application.]

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* * * September, 1978.

Luis Miguel Mancebo Lazaro-Carrasco,
by:

/signature/, José Ibañez, official agent.

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Panamá, 1 - Madrid 28071

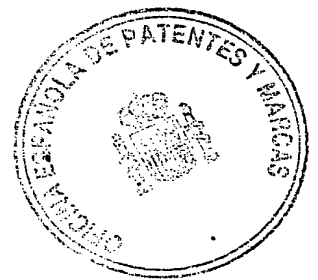
SECCION TECNICA

CLASIFICACION N.º C

CLASE E 04

SURCLASE F

163421



MEMORIA DESCRIPTIVA

para un MODELO DE UTILIDAD, por veinte años, por:

"PLAQUETAS IRREGULARES PARA IMITACION DE PIEDRA",

que se solicita a favor de D. Luis Miguel MANCEBO

LAZARO-CARRASCO, de nacionalidad española, residen-

te en MADRID, Avenida Donostiarra, nº 13.

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Esta solicitud tiene por objeto amparar la
novedad y propiedad de un procedimiento para la fa-
bricación de plaquetas decorativas; más concretamen-
te podríamos decir que su objeto es crear los elemen-

5.-

10.-

15.-

20.-

Con el procedimiento de esta solicitud pueden imitarse cualquier clase y tipo de piedra, sea de roca, granito, caliza, areniscas e incluso mármoles, ;



25.- su aspecto puede modificarse a voluntad, con granulados, alveolos, decoloraciones, manchas de musgo, herrumbre, cardenillo, etc. etc., y siempre con una impresión de realidad absoluta.

También pueden realizarse imitaciones de
30.e sillería pues es sabido que incluso la propia piedra se emplea en muchos casos solamente como plaqueado, ya que solo se aprovecha en su aspecto externo.

Consiste esencialmente en someter a una operación de moldeo en molde adecuado a una masa de polvo, serrín o pequeños fragmentos de corcho y un aglutinante de gran consistencia, a una presión suficiente para lograr una compacidad que permita hasta superficies lisas. En esta misma operación de moldeo para conglomerar la masa se puede dar ya a las piezas una forma prevista, rectangulares, cuadradas, irregulares
40.- con arreglo al tipo y clase de piedra a imitar.

Estas piezas pueden obtenerse también por labrado directo sobre placas de corcho natural, preferentemente sometidas de antemano a un proceso de endu-



45.- recimiento, dándoles de este modo la forma y la dimensión requerida en cada caso, pudiendo emplarse también aglomerados de corcho.

50.- A continuación estas piezas son sometidas, por la superficie que ha de resultar vista, a una operación de pintado previa la necesaria preparación, en cuya operación recibe ya el color, el granulado, el veteado, etc. que corresponda.

La pintura empleada es, preferentemente, de las que dejan una capa de gran dureza, como por ejemplo plásticas que resisten el rayado con instrumento puntiagudo.

Seguidamente se verifica la operación de decorado, si es necesaria, para producir las manchas de musgo, verdín, cardenillo, herrumbre, moho y similares o bien patinados o dibujos caprichosos.

En el dibujo adjunto solamente como ejemplo informativo se ha representado una de estas piezas vista de canto (figura 1ª) y en planta (figura 2ª), siendo -1- la masa y -2- la cara vista.



65.-

La figura 3ª muestra una forma de disposición.

70.-

Las piezas así logradas se adhieren por su cara prevista sobre un muro, campana de chimeneas, tableros o paneles de revestimiento para interiores, muebles y análogos, ya sea en disposición regular y ordenada, como por ejemplo en sillerías o bien en disposición caprichosa como la imitación de muros con piedras salientes.

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80.-

Finalmente se aplica sobre ellas una capa de barniz protector y aislante que mantenga su aspecto y permita una limpieza adecuada.

Estas piezas resultan muy ligeras y de gran efecto, pudiendo adherirse por pegamentos adecuados sobre tableros de madera, y con yeso o cemento sobre muros y techos, pues su peso es muy reducido. También son bastantes fuertes, por lo que su duración es ilimitada, pudiendo incluso arrancarse nuevas aplicaciones:

En el objeto descrito caben todavía modifi-



85.- caciones accesorias sin apartarse de su esencialidad característica, por lo que se hace constar que tales modificaciones se entenderán incluidas en esta solicitud, sean cualesquiera las circunstancias que concurran.

90.-

N O T A

Descrito suficientemente el objeto de esta solicitud se declaran de novedad y propiedad las siguientes:

R E I V I N D I C A C I O N E S

95.-



100.-

1ª.- Plaquetas irregulares para imitación de piedra, que se caracterizan por el hecho de someter una masa de polvo, serrín o pequeños fragmentos de corcho, con un aglomerante, a una operación de moldeo en molde adecuado para la formación de piezas del tamaño y forma requeridos, con por lo menos una parte lisa; una vez conformadas las piezas se las pasa por un preparado previo a la operación de pintado, consistente en producir mediante una pasta el granulado o las rugosidades propias del tipo de piedra imitado



105.-

y a continuación se aplica la coloración, veteado, manchas y análogos, quedando las piezas una vez producido el secado en disposición de ser aplicadas por adherencia por su parte lisa al tablero, muro o similar, formando el panel decorativo, en cuya posición reciben una capa de barniz protector y aislante.

110.-

2ª.- Plaquetas irregulares para imitación de piedra, según la reivindicación anterior, caracterizadas porque se parte de una placa de corcho natural ó aglomerado, que, previamente a la operación de recubrimiento y coloración es sometida a un labrado formativo de la cara vista, continuando luego las restantes operaciones mencionadas.

115.-

3ª.- PLAQUETAS IRREGULARES PARA IMITACION DE PIEDRA.

120.-

Todo conforme se describe y reivindica en la presente Memoria Descriptiva que consta d ocho hojas mecanografiadas por una sola de sus caras y se ilustra con los dibujos que la acompañan.

Madrid, a dieciocho de Sep-



tiembre de mil novecientos sesenta y ocho.

LUIS MIGUEL MANCEBO LAZARO-CARRASCO.
p. a.

JOSE ISANEZ
Agente Oficial

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FIG. 1

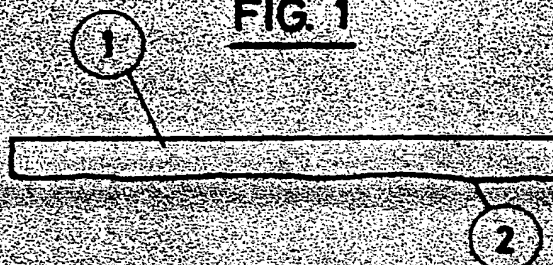


FIG. 2

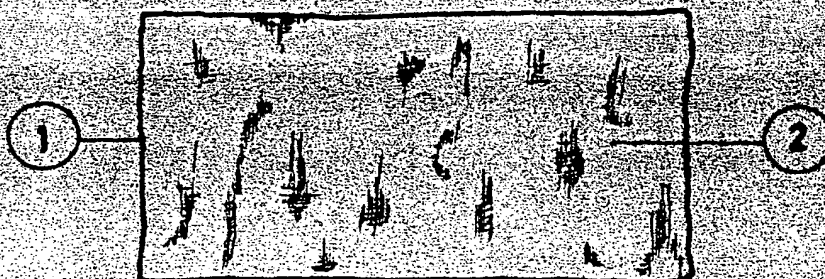
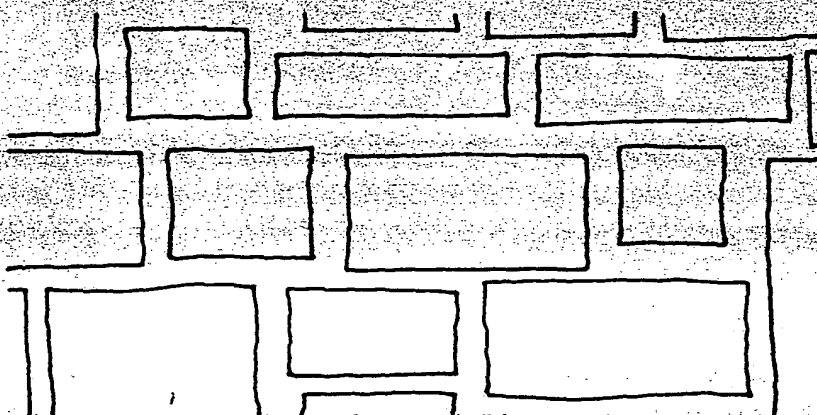


FIG. 3



Madrid, 18 de SEPTIEMBRE de 1968

JOSE IBÁÑEZ
Leante Oficial

ESCALA VARIABLE